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of quotations, embodying the opinions of the various authorities on the points discussed. The author's own comments only are attached as footnotes. I. W. H.

PHILOSOPHIE GÉNÉRALE ET MÉTAPHYSIQUE. Volume I. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 5, rue de Mezières. 1900. Pages, xxii, 460. Price, 12.50 francs.

The addresses delivered at the International Congress of Philosophy in Paris last summer are to be published in four large volumes, under the titles: (1) General Philosophy and Metaphysics; (2) Ethics; (3) Logic and History of the Sciences; and (4) History of Philosophy. The first of these has already appeared, and judging from the character of its contents, the library which the four volumes in question will form will make a handsome contribution to philosophical literature. The design of the Congress and the elaboration of its programme were so intelligently conceived and so systematically executed by its general director, Monsieur Xavier Léon, that no less a result could be expected; and the reader will find in these volumes a pretty authoritative digest of present philosophical thought.

The opening address of M. Boutroux, the president of the Congress, was appropriate and full of hope for the future; M. H. Bergson spoke on the psychological origin of our belief in the law of causality, a very important subject in the present state of scientific philosophising; Dr. Pierre Bonnier dealt with the relations existing between our intuitions of space and our intellectual representations. M. Léon Brunschvigg discussed contemporary idealism; M. Mario Calderoni, metaphysics and positivism; and M. Charles Cantoni, philosophical instruction in our universities and higher academies. M. E. Chartier delivered an address on the education of the ego; M. Lionel Dauriac contributed a note on the neocritic doctrine of the categories; Dr. J.-P. Durand (de Gros), whose recent death was much lamented, sent in an essay on the psychology of hypnotism; M. F. Evellin treated the dialectics of the antinomies; M. Élie Halévy, the association of ideas; Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson our conception of cause and real condition. A criticism of the fixation of philosophical language was the subject of M. André Lande's discourse; rationalism and fideism that of M. Paul Lapie; positive science and the philosophies of free will that of M. Édouard Le Roy. Prof. Paul Natorp wrote a paper on number, time, and space in their relations with the primitive functions of thought; M. B. Tchitchérine answered the question whether metaphysics is or is not a science; Dr. Ferdinand Tönnies devoted an essay to creative syntheses; while finally M. Louis Weber discussed the idea of evolution in its relations with the problem of certitude. The essays are well printed from large type on thick paper.

DIE MIKRONESISCHEN COLONIEN AUS ETHNOLOGISCHEN GESICHTSPUNKTEN. Von *Adolf Bastian*. Berlin: A. Ascher & Co. 1899. Pages, vii, 369.

The veteran and indefatigable director of the Ethnological Museum of Berlin has presented in this volume with all his accustomed display of encyclopædic

knowledge and stylistic intricacy the results of his researches in that very interesting island group of Oceanica which goes by the name of the Carolines. These islands have lately come into possession of Germany, and they naturally seem to be a proper field for German scientific study. The Caroline group, though not large in actual land area, is strung out over a territory nearly as great as that between Lisbon and Moscow, in Europe. There are four hundred islands in all, in forty-six groups. The population is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. The discovery and colonial history of the islands are briefly told by Professor Bastian who looks upon them as a valuable acquisition from an ethnological point of view. The inhabitants, before their perversion by the Europeans, were typical peace-loving savages, and in some parts retain to this day their original genial and intelligent traits. The study of them, in Professor Bastian's opinion, has afforded many varied psychological glimpses into the intellectual workings and productions of the primitive mind.

It is apart from our plan here to enter into the details of Professor Bastian's investigations which, according to his own admission, have not been systematised or digested,—a task which in the present stage of detailed research would be impossible. It is incumbent upon us only to say that he has traced out in his wonted comprehensive manner the analogies and parallels which obtain between the beliefs, customs, and notions of these Micronesian islanders and those of other uncultivated and cultivated peoples. The subjects thus treated are the notions of soul, of death and immortality, of spirits and genii; theories of cosmogony, demonology, legends, etc. That the task has been accurately and eruditely done it would be supererogatory on our part to say. μ.

SYLLABUS OF PSYCHOLOGY. By *James H. Hyslop, Ph. D.*, Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1899. Pages, 116. Price, \$1.00.

A SYLLABUS OF AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. By *Walter T. Marvin, Ph. D.* Assistant in Philosophy, Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1899. Pages, x, 279. Price, \$1.25.

These syllabi have almost altogether a purely personal and local interest, having been designed for the use of students attending the lecture courses of Professors Hyslop and Marvin, of Columbia University, of New York. They are not intended to supply the place of text-books, but merely to facilitate the use of the most important existing works, and their authors believe that they will be useful to all beginners in philosophy and psychology.